



An efficient yet mild detergent without any of the objectionable properties of ordinary soaps, is what recommends the "Ivory" to intelligent and discriminating people. Its cheapness brings it within the reach of every one.

#### A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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#### Hopkinsville Bentuchian.

18 AND 20 NORTH STREET,  
HOPKINSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one time, \$1.00; on week, \$1.50; six months, \$10.00; one year, \$18.00.  
One column one time, \$2.00; on week, \$3.00; six months, \$20.00; one year, \$36.00.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

One of the most famous of living physiologists, and whose theory of rejuvenation has made him the most talked of physician in either hemisphere, is of French-American descent. His father, Edward Brown, was a native of Philadelphia. His mother was a French woman, and from her he derived the name Seward.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

Charles Edward was born in the island of Mauritius, in 1818. He was educated in Mauritius, but studied medicine in Paris, where he went at the age of twenty, receiving his degree of M. D. two years later. His life has been passed mainly in the study of experimental physiology, and his researches have greatly enriched the annals of medicine.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

The French Academy of Sciences has five times awarded him prizes, and twice he has received from the Royal Society of London a part of the Queen's grant for the encouragement of science. He has made extensive researches relative to the blood, the nerve systems and the sensitive and motor functions of the spinal cord.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

One of the positions he has been led to take by his experiments is that toxic action is greatly diminished when animal heat is maintained, and that temperature has much to do with the prolongation of life, when animals are asphyxiated. He is famous for the delicate vivisections by which he illustrates his theories.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

The eminent physician is not only of part American descent, but was a citizen of America for many years. He came here in 1864 to reside, and was made professor of physiology and pathology of the nervous system in Harvard University. He was back to Paris in 1869, and took the chair of experimental and comparative pathology in the School of Medicine in Paris.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

When Dr. Brown-Seward was only thirty years old he delivered a course of lectures on the nervous system before the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, which attracted wide attention, and he delivered many courses of lectures in visits made to this country.

#### Charles Edward Brown-Seward.

The public can judge from the above what dependence is to be put in his theory. To say the least, it is about as a persuasive order of improbability, but until eminent physicians have tested it by long and careful experiments, there is no good reason for pronouncing it an error. So eminent a thinker as Brown-Seward is not likely to be in his dotage at the age of seventy-two.—Louisville Times.

#### Taking Out the Kinks.

(Louisville Times.) Miss Elliott, of Cincinnati, has just appeared in the city with a peculiar composition that will create a far greater sensation among the colored people than the Brown-Seward Elixir of life has among the old bald heads. She has the stuff which she claims has never failed to draw the snake out of negro's hair, and the ungodly wood is transformed into respectable hair, thereby placing another link in the amalgamation of the races.

#### Taking Out the Kinks.

The owner of this chemical composition holds the secret of its analysis. In fact, the discovery was made a half century ago by a Frenchman, but the secret has been handed down through individuals till the present owner inherited it. He has recently undergone numerous improvements and will now be introduced to the public. The stuff is applied just like hair oil and one application will do the work. The liquid, however, has to be applied once or twice a year as the roots are but slightly changed by the applications. But it is claimed that even the roots are very much changed in a lifetime and after two or three generations the kinkiness is nearly, if not wholly removed.

#### Taking Out the Kinks.

Trade journalism has made gigantic strides of late, but it was not until last year that a trade journal for advertisers was started. Such a paper has just completed its first volume. It is published at New York and is entitled "Practical Advertiser." Its object is to teach the art of successful advertising, which it does by plain, comprehensive instructions in every phase of advertising from the writing of the advertisement to its insertion in the proper paper. It is a veritable store-house of information on a subject that is but little understood, and a perusal of any number would enable an inexperienced advertiser to save many dollars in advertising.

#### RAISING CHURCH MONEY.

How a Methodist Missionary Raised \$1,000 in a Western Town.

Rev. Mr. Crockett, missionary for the Brooklyn Methodist Church Extension Society, told the congregation of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Church in Brooklyn the other evening some of his experience in raising money for debt-incumbered churches. Among others he related the following:

"I had agreed to what I could toward raising an \$1,800 debt upon a small church in a Western village, when I was met by the pastor of the church, who pointed to a carriage near by and said the owner of it was willing to take me home with him. I was also told that my entertainer was a wealthy farmer who had refused to give any more money toward raising the debt, saying that he had already done all he could. Because of his refusal several other prominent members of the church had also refused to contribute any more money. I was driving the farmer told me plainly he knew that I was sent with him in order to persuade him to subscribe some more money, and that such an attempt would be useless, as he would not give another dollar. I argued and pleaded with him, but my efforts were in vain. The next morning while driving to the church, after another effort to reach his pocket by persuasion without success, the conversation turned on the horse, which was jogging along before us.

"Nice horse," said I.

"Yes, good animal. As good a beast as ever wore harness," was the reply.

"How old is the horse?"

"About eighteen years."

"How long have you had him?"

"Fourteen years. I've worked the animal every day in the field and in the carriage the farmer told me plainly he knew that I was sent with him in order to persuade him to subscribe some more money, and that such an attempt would be useless, as he would not give another dollar. I argued and pleaded with him, but my efforts were in vain. The next morning while driving to the church, after another effort to reach his pocket by persuasion without success, the conversation turned on the horse, which was jogging along before us.

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#### CONCERNING BOILS.

Some of the Causes and the Rational Treatment of Boils.

A boil may be defined as a limited area of inflammation situated in the loose tissue which binds the skin to the deeper structures. Generally it starts in or around a sweat gland, and approaches the surface as it grows. Many theories have been advanced to account for the origin of boils, but it has now come to be pretty well established that they are caused by the growth in the tissues of certain minute organisms. These are found in every such abscess; they can be cultivated, their life history can be studied, and when they are placed in the tissues again, under favorable circumstances, another boil, precisely like the first, is produced.

How these bodies find their way into the system it is sometimes not easy to say, but probably it is through some slight break in the skin which has escaped notice. Some persons seem to possess a more suitable soil for the cultivation of the germs than others, and certain conditions of the system are very favorable to their development.

A lowered vitality, sea bathing, changes of diet, especially during athletic training, and convalescence from certain fevers are not uncommonly followed by boils. Children with scrofula and rickets are apt to suffer. Excessive sweating, lack of cleanliness, the long use of poultices, the application of irritants to the skin, and especially the chafing of clothing, seem to favor their formation.

Part of the body may be affected, but they are most frequently seen on the back of the neck, in the arm-pit and on the lower part of the trunk. Where the skin is firmly tied down, as in the passage of the ear, the pain and tenderness become intense; in the looser structures it may be but moderate.

If left to itself, a boil will break in four or five days, and discharge pus, and, generally, some dead tissue known as the "core." It is usual to apply poultices till the abscess nears the surface, and then make an opening; but often, if a free incision is made at the beginning, the process will be arrested. Positions are of benefit only to relieve pain; they should not be continued after the incision is made, since they serve but to prolong the discharge.

More than that, Dr. E. Smith, of London, in the course of a recent discussion, declared his belief that the crops of boils which sometimes are seen in the case of school-children are due to the transfer of germs, by means of poultices, from an open sore to the glands of the healthy skin.

The rational treatment, then, is an early opening and washing out of the boil, using fluids that are destructive of the germs. At the same time the general health must be seen to, in order that it may offer a sufficient barrier to further inroads.—Youth's Companion.

#### THE POETIC AZORES.

Islands Famed for Their Great Beauty and Scenery.

The islands extend in an oblique line from northwest to southeast, between the parallel of 37 degrees and 40 degrees north latitude, and between 25 degrees and 31 degrees west longitude. Geographically they may be divided into two groups: the first or easterly group comprises St. Michael's and St. Mary's; the second or central group contains Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, Pico and Fayal; while the third or westerly group consists of the lonely little islands of Flores and Corvo. They are all very small, the largest being only 15 miles long and 10 miles wide. The most fertile of them is in a day. Every lack of them, with the exception of a curious little bit of St. Mary's, has been fused and burned and charred out of all resemblance to anything we have in this part of the world save a large heap of or a slag hill.

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#### BISHOP HANNINGTON.

How the Famous "Martyr of Uganda" Faced Lions Fearlessly.

Among modern heroes I find none more worthy of the name than the late Bishop Hannington, the "Martyr of Uganda," the story of whose life is so fascinating that fiction. In him seems to have been combined all the elements of an ideal hero.

He inherited wonderful strength of body, so that he was able to do and bear what few men can endure. He was fond of athletic sports and possessed a courage that bordered on recklessness. He was of natural exuberance, and in his explorations seemed to delight in perilous scrambles on the edges of precipitous cliffs. Indeed, danger possessed a fascination for him. He did not know the meaning of fear. Not even an encounter with the king of beasts in the jungles of Africa could quell him.

On one occasion when he had shot a lion's cub, and the enraged parents with terrific roars bounded toward him, he coolly fixed his eyes upon those of the infuriated beast, and slowly retreated backward, until he had put a safe distance between himself and his enemies. But he went back for the skin of that cub; finding that the lion had not left, he ran forward, threw up both arms and shouted, whereupon the astonished animals turned and fled, and the bold hunter carried away his prize.

Another time—when in the act of plucking a flower that had attracted his attention—he beheld the fiery eyes of a lion glaring at him. He returned the look—waiting, however, to proceed, as he had done on the other instance, made good his retreat. Many stories might be told illustrative of his great physical courage.

But his moral heroism was sublime. As a missionary to Africa he threw himself into his work with all the enthusiasm and zeal of his adventure. Young, gifted, popular, with a large field of usefulness open to him in England, he was willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of what he believed to be duty. The records of these journeys read like a romance of heroism, and never does he appear more the hero than when, exhausted by fever and having suffered every manner of insult from the savage soldiers of the African King, Mwanga, he was finally led out to die at his hands.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

#### Are You Going to Kansas?

Missouri, Colorado, California or Any of the Western States?

If you should avail yourself of the advantages that are now offered by the Kansas City route, the only direct route from the South to the West and Northwest. This line runs its entire trains, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from Memphis to Kansas City, in only four hours time over any other route. If you are going you will save money by purchasing your tickets via Memphis and the Kansas City route. Send for large map of this Short Route, mailed free.

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H. D. ELZA, Ticket Agent,  
31 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

#### THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Charles McKee & Co., The Grocers, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Butter—No. 1 to 50c.  
Eggs—No. 1 to 50c.  
Poultry—No. 1 to 50c.  
Honey—No. 1 to 50c.  
Sausages—No. 1 to 50c.  
Canned Goods—No. 1 to 50c.  
Dried Goods—No. 1 to 50c.  
Spices—No. 1 to 50c.  
Flour—No. 1 to 50c.  
Rice—No. 1 to 50c.  
Beans—No. 1 to 50c.  
Peas—No. 1 to 50c.  
Lentils—No. 1 to 50c.  
Milk—No. 1 to 50c.  
Cream—No. 1 to 50c.  
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